



SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

DISTRICT PLAN

1957 - 58

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT

**PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
ANDHRA PRADESH**

P R E F A C E

The District is in a way the pivot of the whole structure of Planning. At that level plans from different sectors come intimately into the life of the people. It was therefore considered necessary to draft and publish the district plans. The District Plans for the year 1956-57 were accordingly published for the 11 districts of the former Andhra State. A similar attempt has been made to work out the plans of all the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for the year 1957-58.

The book is divided into 2 parts — Part I gives some general statistical information pertaining to the district together with a brief account of the State's Second Year programme under the Plan and Part II gives the detailed programmes of development works. In addition to the various programmes which would benefit the district in particular, this book includes details of schemes that would benefit a particular region or the State as a whole but which are implemented in the district. For instance, research schemes to be worked at the Agricultural Research Station, Samalkot are shown in the District Plan of East Godavari. It is hoped that this publication would be of some use at the district level. Suggestions to improve this publication are welcome and they may be communicated to the Deputy Secretary (Planning) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

Hyderabad
28th January, 1958 }

C. NARASIMHAM,
Secretary to Government,
Planning and Development Department.

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PART I

GENERAL

Area and Classification

The area of the district is 7,388 sq. miles consisting of 2 Revenue Divisions and 11 taluks. The classification of area in the district in 1954-55 is furnished below.

	Area in acres.	% to total area.
Total Geographical area	47,28,329	—
Area of Forests	4,82,795	10.2
Barren and unculturable land	4,14,407	8.8
Land put to non-agricultural uses	2,74,930	5.8
Culturable waste	4,36,548	9.2
Permanent pastures and other trees		
Crops & groves not included		
in net area sown	26,346	0.6
Land under Miscellaneous trees, tec.	34,126	0.7
Current fallows	2,90,060	6.1
Other fallow lands	2,84,713	6.1
Net area sown	24,84,404	52.5
Area sown more than once	77,498	1.6
Total cropped area	25,61,902	54.1

Rainfall and Rainy Days

	Average rainfall.	Average rainy days.
S. W. Monsoon	7.5	21
N. E. Monsoon	7.0	8
Winter period	—	—
Hot weather period	5.8	9
 Total	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> 20.3	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> 38

Sources of Water Supply and Irrigation.

The rivers in the district are torrential streams and carry water only when there are good rains. For the most part of the year they are dry. The rivers are not provided with regular anicuts. Temporary sand dams are put up across them. Spring channels are dug from jungle streams, tank beds, hill side valleys, etc., and only very small extents are cultivated thereby. There are a number of small tanks which require several fillings for a crop to mature. They are particularly numerous in Kadiri taluk. There are certain river-fed tanks such as the Singanamala tank in Anantapur taluk fed by the Tadakaleru, the Bukkapatnam tank in Penukonda taluk and the Dharmavaram tank in Dharmavaram taluk both across the Chitravathy and the Anantapnr tank in Anantapur taluk. Most of the tanks in the district are silted up. There are wells but most of them fail during drought.

Due to lack of irrigation facilities and due to its unfortunate geographical situation which is at the thin end of either monsoon and the poor quality of the soil in more than one half of the district, the whole district falls a prey to famine conditions frequently.

The Rayadrug taluk contains a large number of tanks, wells and spring channels. Spring channels dug annually from the Hagari river irrigate a few villages on the eastern border of the taluk. There are 6 big tanks in the taluk, the most important of whieh is the Kanekal tank which is fed by water from the Hagari river. The Veparalla and Vagireddipalli tanks are also river fed. The rest are rain fed.

The sources of water supply and the area irrigated therefrom in the district in 1954-55 are given below:-

Sources of Water Supply

1. Canals ;		
(a) Government	3,385	
(ii) Private	166	
2. Tube-well (Private)	48	
do (Government)	1	
3. Wells used for irrigation purposes only :		
(i) Government :		
(a) Masonry	785	
(b) Non-masonry	291	
(ii) Private :		
(a) Masonry	29,932	
(b) Non-masonry	27,240	
4. Wells used for domestic purposes only	8,941	
5. Wells not in use	2,312	
6. Tanks :		
(i) With ayacuts of 100 acres or more	740	
(ii) With ayacuts of less than 100 acres	1,497	

Area Irrigated

Source	Area irrigated
1. Government canals	41,011
2. Private canals	323
3. Tanks	77,604
4. Wells :	
(a) Sole irrigation	63,892
(b) Supplementing other sources	3,574
5. Other sources (spring channels etc.)	2,118
6. Total net area irrigated	1,84,948
7. Percentage of net area irrigated to the net area sown	7.4
8. Area irrigated more than once in the same year	82,727
9. Total gross area of crops irrigated	2,67,675

10. Percentage of the total gross irrigated area to the total area sown	10.4
11. No. of wells having independent ayacuts	19,481
12. No. of wells supplementing recognized sources of irrigation	8,454
13. Percentage of area irrigated by wells having independent ayacuts to the total area irrigated	34.5

Crops

Paddy, Cholam, cumbu and korra are the chief food crops. Varagu, ragi and samai are also cultivated on a small scale. Horsegram is widely cultivated. Groundnut and cotton are the chief commerical crops. There are cocoanut and arecanut gardens in Madakasira and Hindpur taluks. A statement showing the area cultivated and the outturn of crops during 1954-55 is given below:-

Food-crops

Corps 1.	Area in acres 2.	Total out-turn (Tons.) 3.
I. CEREALS :		
1. Paddy	1,10,097	49,250
		(In terms of rice)
2. Wheat	3,922	490
3. Cholam	3,01,700	48,550
4. Cumbu	2,17,108	27,210
5. Maize	57	20
6. Ragi	1,01,455	42,960
7. Korra	5,40,846	63,380
8. Varagu	42,182	7,060

(1)	(2)	(3)
9. Samai	94,611	12,670
10. Varigalu	119	—
11. Other cereals	595	130
	—————	—————
Total cereals :	14,12,692	2,51,720
	—————	—————

II. PULSES :

1. Bengal gram	14,220	2,380
2. Green gram	9,473	360
3. Red gram	56,931	4,760
4. Horse gram	1,43,555	9,610
5. Black gram	277	10
6. Other pulses	17,620	1,130
	—————	—————
Total pulses :	2,42,076	18,250
	—————	—————

III. CONDIMENTS & SPICES :

1. Betelnuts	363	—
2. Chillies	16,578	10,360
3. Turmeric	113	—
4. Garlic	51	—
5. Coriander	7,963	—
6. Tamarind	5,771	—
7. Others	313	—
	—————	—————
Total condiments & spices :	31,152	
	—————	

IV. SUGAR CROPS :

1. Sugarcane	9,456	32,900
2. Palmyrah	1,741	—
3. Others	1,196	—
	—————	—————
Total sugar crops :	12,393	
	—————	

(1)	(2)	(3)
-----	-----	-----

V. FRUITS & VEGETABLES :

1. Bananas	323	—
2. Fruits of citrus variety	386	—
3. Mangoes	6,615	—
4. Other fresh fruits	1,586	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total fresh fruits :	8,910	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
5. Other dry fruits	205	—
6. Sweet potatoes	549	—
7. Onions	4,524	18,180
8. Other vegetables	1,262	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total vegetables :	6,335	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total Fruits and Vegetables including root crops.	15,450	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>

VI. OTHER MISCELLANEOUS FOOD CROPS :	<hr/>	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total food crops :	17,14,315	<hr/>
	<hr/>	<hr/>

Non-food crops

I. FIBRES :

1. Cotton	1,94,832	27,040
		bales of 392 lbs.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
2. Bombay-hemp		70	90
			in terms of dry fibre of 400 lbs. bale.
3. Sun-hemp		—	—
4. Other fibres		1,275	—
Total fibres :		1,96,177	

II. OIL SEEDS :

1. Groundnut	5,72,578	2,14,720
2. Cocoanut	374	—
3. Gingelly	23,865	1,790
4. Rape and Mustard	2	—
5. Safflower	874	—
6. Others	3,020	—
7. Castor	32,900	1,650
8. Nigar seeds	355	—
9. Others	2,340	—

Total oil seeds : 6,36,308

III. DYES & TANNING MATERIALS :

1. Indigo	2	—
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IV. DRUGS & NORCOTICS :

1. Betelvines	883	—
2. Tobacco	2,422	—
3. Other drugs & narcotics:	3	—

Total Drugs & Narcotics : 3,308

	(1)	(2)	(3)
V. FODDER CROPS:		1,451	
VI. GREEN MANURE CROPS:			
1. Sun-hemp		7	
2. Indigo		80	
Total green manure crops :		87	
VII. MISCELLANEOUS			
NON-FOOD CROPS:	10,254		—
Total non-food crops	8,47,587		—
Total gross cropped area	25,61,902		—
Area cropped more			
than once :	77,498		—
Net cropped area :	24,84,404		—

LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

There are 4 Municipalities — Anantapur Guntakal, Hindupur and Tadpatri — 14 Class I and 615 Class II Panchayats in the district (1956-57).

Post Offices

In 1954, there 14 Sub Post and Telegraph Offices, 5 non-combine Sub-post offices and 207 Branch Post Offices in the district.

Railways

There are 61 miles of broadgauge and 191½ miles of metregauge line in the district. The broadgauge line from Madras to Bombay traverses Tadpatri and Gooty taluks. A metregauge line runs south from Guntakal in Gooty taluk to Bangalore across Gooty, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Penukonda and Hindupur taluks. A metregauge line branches off from Dharmavaram and proceeds south east into Chittoor District, traversing Kadiri taluk. There is no railway in Kalyandrug and Madakasira taluks.

The district headquarters and all the taluk headquarters except those Kalyandurk Modasikara taluks are connected by railway.

Roads

The district is connected by roads with the adjoining districts of Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor and the Mysore State. There were 1577 miles of roads in the district during 1954 as detailed below:-

	Miles.
(1) <i>Government Roads</i> :	
(a) National Highways	106
(b) State Highways	253
(c) Major District Roads	259
	<hr/>
	Total :
	618
	<hr/>
(2) <i>District Board Roads</i> :	
(a) Major District Roads	365
(b) Other District Roads	157
(c) Village Roads	371
	<hr/>
	Total :
	893
	<hr/>
(3) <i>Municipal Roads</i>	66
	<hr/>
	Grand Total :
	1577
	<hr/>

Cooperation

There are 109 non-agricultural and 606 agricultural cooperative societies in the District with a membership of 26,405 and 48,117 respectively (1955-56).

Education

The number of Educational Institutions in the district during 1954-55 is as follows:—

1. *Elementary Schools :*

(a) Government	61
(b) Dt. Board	691
(c) Municipal	42
(d) Private (Aided)	227
	<hr/>
Total :	1021
	<hr/>

2. (i) *Aided elementary Schools*

*managed by teacher
managers :*

(a) Higher elementary	2
(b) Lower elementary other than the single teacher	123
(c) Lower elementary single teacher	12

Total : 137

(ii) *Aided Basic Schools*

*managed by teacher
managers :*

Junior Basic other than
single teacher

3

3. *Basic Schools :*

Government	7
District Board	21
Private (Aided)	10
	<hr/>
Total :	38
	<hr/>

4. (i) *Secondary Schools for Boys :*

Government	1
District Board	26
Municipal	5
Private (Aided)	3

Total : 35

(ii) *Secondary Schools for Girls :*

Government	4
Municipal	1
	<hr/>
Total :	5
	<hr/>

5. *Colleges for Men :*

Government	1
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6. *Training Schools (ordinary) for Men :*

Government	1
------------	---

(ii) *Training Schools (ordinary) for women :*

Governmeut	1
------------	---

7. *Training Schools (Basic) for men :*

Government	2
------------	---

(ii) *Training Schools (Basic) for women :*

Government	1
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8. *Institutions for Technology-Poytechnics :*

Government	2
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9. *Commercial Schools by private*

<i>management (approved) :</i>	4
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10. *Adult Schools :*

Government	6
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District Board	24
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Municipal	4
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Private (Aided)	79
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Total :	113
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11. *Elementary Schools for Scheduled Tribes :*

Government	2
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District Board	1
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Total :	3
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12. *Elementary Schools for Scheduled Castes :*

Government	54
District Board	2
Municipal	1
	—
Total:	57
	—

Medical

There are 8 Government Hospitals, 9 L. F. Dispensaries and 1 Municipal Dispensary in the district (1954).

**An Outline of the State's Second Year Programme
of the Second Plan.**

The outlay during the Second Year of the Second Plan was fixed at Rs 34 crores after discussions with the team of Officers from the Planning Commission and the Central Ministries, in January 1957. Subsequent to that, the provisions earmarked for each scheme had to be slightly altered in view of the changes suggested by the Central Ministries, when schemes, for which Central assistance was expected, were sent up to them for their acceptance and in view of the changes proposed by the various Departments subject to the ceilings fixed for each head of development. The latest allocations made for each head of development can be seen from Statement I.

The bulk of the provisions made during 1957-58 is taken away by Irrigation and Power Schemes constituting about 40 percent of the total provision. The outlay on agricultural programmes constitute 21 percent and that on Social Services 19 percent, Industries and Transport accounting for only 7 percent and 3 percent respectively.

The percentage of provision made for each head of Development to the total provision is given in Statement I.

The outlay during the current year has increased by Rs 421.666 lakhs compared to the orginal outlay proposed for the year 1956-57. This is natural because the rate of expenditure become larger as the projects included in the plan period and administrative arrangements are developed. The provisions during 1956-57 and 1957-58 under major heads of development can be seen from Statement 2. Though the priorities followed in the programme for both years are similar, it will be seen that there has been increased provisions under all the other heads of development excepting under Agriculture and Irrigation and Power.

Statement No. 1

Plan Outlay During 1957-58.

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Sl. No.	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1957-58			o ^o to the total Plan provision
		Andhra	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh (Rs in lakhs)	
I. AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMMES :					
1. Agricultural Production		460,580	238,560	699,140	20.57
2. Minor Irrigation		101,460	43,840	145,300	4.27
3. Land Development		31,190	34,930	66,120	1.95
4. Animal Husbandry		9,490	5,000	14,490	0.43
5. Dairying and Milk Supply		28,370	18,420	46,790	1.38
6. Forests		6,080	2,540	8,620	0.25
7. Soil Conservation		10,640	6,730	17,370	0.51
8. Fisheries		16,470	5,340	21,810	0.64
9. Cooperation		8,310	7,360	15,670	0.46
10. Warehousing and Marketing		18,770	15,080	33,850	1.00
11. Miscellaneous		36,550	2,420	38,170	1.15
12. N. E. S. and Community Projects		0,250	0,540	0,790	0.02
		193,000	96,360	289,360	8.52
II. IRRIGATION AND POWER :					
13. Multi-purpose Projects		1129,290	448,100	1577,390	46.40
14. Irrigation		350,000	200,000	550,000	16.18
15. Power		266,020	75,050	341,070	10.03
		513,270	173,050	686,320	20.19

III. INDUSTRIES :						
16. Major and Medium Industries	177.860	73.010	250.870	7.38		
17. Village and Small-scale Industries	45.060	...	45.060	1.33		
	132.800	73.010	205.810	6.05		
IV. TRANSPORT :						
18. Roads and Road Transport	79.210	39.620	118.830	3.49		
	79.210	39.620	118.830	3.49		
V. SOCIAL SERVICES :						
19. Education	384.397	263.651	648.048	19.07		
20. Medical	119.364	94.791	214.155	6.30		
21. Public Health	66.490	47.350	113.840	3.35		
22. Housing	86.360	33.340	119.700	3.52		
23. Labour and Labour Welfare	38.890	69.370	108.260	3.18		
24. Welfare of Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes	4.850	7.530	12.380	0.36		
25. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	21.260	6.280	27.540	0.81		
26. Women Welfare	36.723	3.140	39.863	1.17		
27. Social Welfare	4.460	...	4.460	0.13		
	6.000	1.850	7.850	0.23		
VI. MISCELLANEOUS :						
28. Development of Capital	101.504	3.774	105.278	3.09		
29. Municipal Roads and Development Works	85.500	...	85.500	2.52		
30. Broadcasting	9.560	...	9 560	0.28		
31. Publicity	2.460	0.990	3.450	0.10		
32. Bureau of Economics and Statistics	2.134	1.764	3.898	0.11		
	1.850	1.020	2.870	0.08		
Total:	2333.861	1065.695	3399.556	100.00		

Statement No. 2

Sl. No.	Head of Development.	PROVISION DURING 1956-57			% to total Plan pro- vision. —	PROVISION DURING 1957-58			% to total Andhra Pradesh Plan pro- vision. —
		Andhra	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh (Rs in lakhs)		Andhra	Telangana	Andhra Pradesh (Rs in lakhs)	
1.	Agricultural Programmes	329.790	325.070	654.860	21.99	460.580	238.560	699.140	20.57
2.	Irrigation and Power	1143.420	498.760	1642.180	55.15	1129.290	448.100	1577.390	46.40
3.	Industries	107.480	55.260	162.740	5.46	177.860	73.010	250.870	7.38
4.	Transport	60.330	22.500	82.830	2.78	79.210	39.620	118.830	3.49
5.	Social Services	227.960	134.330	362.290	12.17	384.397	263.651	618.048	19.07
6.	Miscellaneous	70.770	2.220	72.990	2.45	101.504	3.774	105.278	3.09
Total :		1939.750	1038.140	2977.890	100.00	2332.841	1066.715	3399.556	100.00

PART II

PROGRAMMES OF DEVELOPMENT

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION

Comprehensive Staff Scheme

With a view to increase agricultural production to the maximum extent possible, a number of schemes relating to agriculture have been proposed in the Second Five Year Plan. For implementing the various schemes included in the Plan, additional supervisory staff (Technical) and other ministerial staff is essential not only at the State Headquarters, but also at the district level. It is, therefore, proposed to employ one District Agricultural Officer along with the required ministerial staff in this district during the current year. The staff will attend to the increased correspondence and supervision work on account of the implementation of the various schemes in the district besides maintaining accounts and preparing progress reports.

Multiplication and Distribution of Improved seeds

With a view to step up agricultural production during the Second Five Year Plan period, the Government of India in the Ministry of Agriculture and the Planning Commission recommended to the State Governments a scheme for the establishment of a seed farm and the construction of a seed store in each of the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks in the country. The average size of a seed farm will be 25 acres of which 5 to 10 acres will be dry land and the rest wet land. Only food crops, viz., Paddy, Millets, Pulses etc., and other crops like green manures are proposed to be included in this scheme. Commercial crops like sugarcane, oil seeds, cotton and tobacco are excluded as they are dealt with under separate schemes.

One important feature proposed for this scheme is that gradually secondary seed farms will be eliminated in view of the fact, that ryots usually prefer seed produced on Government farms to that produced on ryots' fields. The foundation seed that is produced in the Agricultural Research Stations of the Department will be supplied to the 25 acres seed farms in the Development Blocks. These seed farms will be useful in producing the nucleus seed on a large scale for distribution in the second year to registered growers for maintaining primary seed farms. These registered growers will produce pure seed on their holdings under strict departmental supervision. About 50 per cent of the production from these registered growers will be procured and stocked in the various seed stores for distribution to the cultivators. The need for secondary seed farms will thus be eliminated and the entire cultivated area in the Block is expected to be covered with pure seed in the course of 3 to 4 years. During the current year, it is proposed to establish 71 seed farms and construct 71 stores in the State. Of these, 5 seed farms and 5 seed stores will be located in Talupula, Chinnakothapalli, Penukonda, Kodiginahalli and Madakasira Blocks of this district. During 1957-58, it is also proposed to distribute 174 tons of paddy seeds, 40 tons of millets and 105 tons of pulses seeds in the district.

Production and Distribution of Town Compost

By the application of a ton of compost, an additional yield of 1/40 ton of food grains is expected. It is therefore, proposed to accelerate the production and distribution of compost in municipalities and major panchayats during the Second Plan period by collecting sweepings and converting them into compost by using night soil collections as starter. During the year 1957-58, a provision of Rs 3.00 lakhs has been made for the production and distribution of 11,12,000 tons of compost in the Andhra region with the

assistance of a Compost Development Officer and necessary office staff. Of this, 13,760 tons of compost will be produced and distributed in this district to benefit 2,752 acres of land. An additional production of 344 tons of food grains is expected.

Purchase and Distribution of tractors on hire-purchase system

In view of the growing popularity of the scheme of distribution of tractors on hire-purchase system, it is proposed to purchase and distribute in Andhra region, 75 tractors during 1957-58 under the hire-purchase system to encourage private cultivators who can afford to purchase them. Of these, 10 tractors will be distributed to the ryots in Tungabhadra Project area and 6 tractors will be distributed to the cultivators in this district. Each tractor is expected to benefit an area of 400 acres and the additional production is estimated at $\frac{1}{4}$ ton per acre.

Supply of improved agricultural implements and bee-hives

The object of the scheme is to make available improved implements and bee-hives to agriculturists on an extensive scale. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute 18,850 improved agricultural implements at the rate of Rs 5/- each and 1106 bee-hives at the rate of Rs 10/- each to the agriculturists in Andhra region. The scheme is a self-financing one as the entire cost will be recovered from the ryots. The implements and bee-hives proposed for distribution under this scheme will be available to the agriculturists of this district also.

Control of Pests and Diseases of crops

The object of the scheme is to equip the Agricultural Demonstrators with sufficient number of hand operated

sprayers and dusters and the Agricultural Depots with power operated sprayers for carrying out effective remedial measures on a large scale to control pests and diseases of crops. Under this scheme, the equipment can be hired out to ryots who are willing to carry out the remedial measures themselves.

During the first year of the Plan 1956-57, sanction was accorded for the purchase of 30 power operated sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth Rs 0.40 lakh to supplement the equipment already available with the department. It has been found that the equipment now available is insufficient to meet the demand as considerable areas in this State are under fruits and vegetables and commercial crops like sugarcane, cotton, tobacco, chillies and groundnut etc., which are open to attack from a variety of pests and diseases necessitating the adoption of remedial measures. Experience has disclosed that the greatest impediment to the development of plant protection work is lack of adequate spraying and dusting equipment. As this equipment is too costly for an average agriculturist to purchase, he will have to be aided by the supply of the necessary equipment by the department. The need to augment the equipment with the department was, therefore, imperative and a sum of Rs 3.95 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58 for this scheme. But in view of the present financial stringency, it is proposed to purchase only 30 power sprayers, 100 hand operated sprayers and 100 hand operated dusters at a cost of Rs 0.87 lakh and chemicals worth of Rs 0.40 lakh. As the cost of the chemicals will be recovered from the ryots, the net cost of the scheme for 1957-58 will be only Rs 0.87 lakh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

Intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Planning Commission, it is proposed to diversify agricultural production and to step up the production of fruit in the country by increasing the existing area under fruit trees by about 10% and to rejuvenate about 69% of the old orchards during the plan period in order to step up their production. Under this scheme, short-term loans for the rejuvenation of old orchards at Rs 15/- per acre and long-term loans for bringing new areas under fruits at the rate of Rs 300/- per acre will be made available to the ryots. The long-term loan is recoverable from the sixth year in 20 equal instalments while short-term loans will be recovered in the same year. During the year 1957-58, loans will be distributed to the tune of Rs 4.50 lakhs for bringing 1,000 acres of new area under fruit cultivation and rejuvenating 10,000 acres of old orchards. Of this, Rs 1.5 lakhs will be distributed as loans in this district to cover an area of 333 acres under new orchards and 3333 acres under old orchards.

Cotton Extension Scheme

Under this scheme, it is proposed to increase the production of cotton by about 20,000 bales of 392 lbs. during the Second Five Year Plan period by

- (i) Reclamation of fallow and Waste land ;
- (ii) Replacement of crops (oil seeds etc., other than food crops) ;
- (iii) Double cropping ;
- (iv) Inter cropping ;
- (v) Distribution of improved seeds ;
- (vi) Use of fertilizers ;
- (vii) Adopting plant protection measures ; and
- (viii) Improved cultivation methods.

During the year 1957-58, an area of 64,696 acres will be covered in the State with the above methods to secure

an additional production of 4,701 bales. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the cotton cultivators of this district also.

Sugarcane Development in Andhra

Sugarcane development has been in progress during the past 6 years in selected taluks of the State and an appreciable progress in cane yield could be achieved in these cane development areas. But still there is considerable scope for improvement in quality and tonnage of the sugarcane crop by intensifying development work in these and other cane growing taluks of the State. It was, therefore, proposed to improve the cane yield and juice quality by intensive development work in important cane growing taluks of the State. The ultimate object is to double the production of cane in the next 15 years and to increase the production by the end of the present Second Five Year Plan period by 33 1/3% over the existing production. The per acre yield of cane will be increased in the old development areas by 10% over the estimated yield of 1955-56 and the new development areas by 20%. Additional production of cane will also be achieved by bringing the new areas under cane wherever possible. The programme of work is given below :-

Technical Programme for Zonal Centres

- (i) Varieties found promising at the main Research Station will be tried simultaneously at the Zonal Centres to find out their suitability in the different tracts of the State;
- (ii) Nucleus seed of improved varieties will be multiplied at the Zonal farms for supply to the cultivators;
- (iii) Manurial trials will be conducted to fix up the manurial schedule to the tract;

- (iv) Application of correct amounts of fertilisers will be demonstrated in selected zones;
- (v) Control methods against pests and diseases will be demonstrated providing insecticides at subsidised cost;
- (vi) Training of technical personnel.

Technical Programme for Development Centres

- (i) Supply of disease-free seed of improved varieties by multiplication of the disease-free seed material and distributing to cane growers at subsidised rates;
- (ii) Establishment of seed nurseries in the factory reserved areas to supply sound seed material to the growers;
- (iii) Laying down demonstration plots with recommended doses of fertilisers.
- (iv) Plant protection measures will be demonstrated on large scale on the Zonal Centres as well as in reserved areas by laying down demonstration plots;
- (v) Composting will be encouraged by granting a subsidy for the compost made;
- (vi) Crop competitions to put up cane yields and award of prizes to the growers recording maximum cane yields.

A sum of Rs 2.59 lakhs has been provided for the year 1957-58 for implementing the above programme in Andhra region. This is one of the districts to be benefited under this scheme.

**Pulses improvement work on regional basis
in Andhra**

Pulses are cultivated throughout the Andhra area both as pure and also as mixtures along with cereals. At present improvement in pulses has not made much pro-

gress. There is no Research Station for pulses in the State. One Assistant attached to the Government Millet Farm is in charge of pulses work. It is, therefore, proposed to take up the improvement work on a regional basis to achieve quick and assured results and to cater to the needs of different stations. The scheme will be worked during the year 1957-58 at Anantapur where an area of 15 acres is proposed to be taken up. A sum of Rs 0.13 lakh has been provided for the year 1957-58 and the programme of work includes collection of seed materials, morphological study of types and pure live selection raw trials.

Protection of Sugarcane crop against pests and diseases

Pests and diseases are known to take a heavy toll of crop yields. Early shoot borer and smut are the most important among sugarcane pests and diseases respectively in the State and provision has to be made for the prompt and timely control of these two. It is, therefore, proposed to equip each zonal centre with two power sprayers and dusters to facilitate adoption of timely control measures. It is also proposed to demonstrate the efficacy of the insecticidal or fungicidal sprayers by subsidising the cost of these chemicals at a cost of Rs 1,000/- for each centre. This work will be carried on in Hindupur Development Centre of this district.

Equipment to Laboratory for work on oil seeds

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct buildings and purchase equipment for the work on oil seeds at Anantapur. A sum of Rs 0.25 lakh has therefore been provided during the year 1957-58.

Multiplication and distribution of Lakshmi Cotton and Western Cotton

The largest area under Commercial Cotton in the Andhra area is the westerns. 1½ lakhs of acres are also

covered by the Lakshmi Cotton. With a view to maintain the quality and purity of westerns and Lakshmi Cotton, it is proposed to multiply and distribute Westerns and Lakshmi Cotton seeds. These are intended to benefit the districts of Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah.

Sinking of filter point tube-wells

Under this scheme, loans will be granted upto a maximum of Rs 2,500/- for each individual to enable him to purchase the necessary pumping machinery. The conditions for granting loans are almost identical with those under the scheme of supplying oil engines and electric motors under hire-purchase system. The loan will be recovered from the ryots in 5 equal instalments with interest to be fixed by Government from time to time. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sink 2 filter point tube-wells in the district which would benefit an area of 20 acres resulting in 10 tons of additional production.

Distribution of oil engines and electric Motors under hire-purchase system

Under this scheme, oil engines and electric motor pumpsets are supplied to agriculturists on the hire-purchase system for lifting water for irrigation purposes, the amount involved being subject to a maximum of Rs 2,000/- in the case of an electric motor pumpset, and Rs 4,000/- in the case of an oil engine pump-set. The cost of the machinery together with interest at 4% and centage charges at 3% will be recovered in 5 to 7 equal instalments. During 1957-58, it is proposed to distribute in the district, 5 oil engine pump-sets and 5 electric motors under hire-purchase system. The additional acreage expected to be benefited is 8 acres per oil engine and 5 acres per electric motor. Additional production to the tune of 32 tons is expected under this scheme in this district.

Improvements of Local Manurial Resources

The object of the scheme is to raise the present level of manure production in villages by conserving all the locally available resources and converting them into compost by improved methods. At present, this kind of manure production is estimated at one ton per adult cattle. With better attention, it is hoped that it can be stepped up to two tons per adult cattle and the quality of the manure improved by raising the nitrogen content from 0.5% to 1%. In the context of the several fertiliser schemes proposed to be implemented during the Second Five Year Plan, it is felt, that unless the fertilisers used are judiciously supplemented by organic manures like compost, the texture of the soil is bound to deteriorate. It is, therefore, programmed to make better use of the local manurial resources with a view to build up soil fertility. During 1957-58, it is proposed to implement the scheme in three blocks of this district. One Special Agricultural Demonstrator designated as Compost Inspector and one Fieldman will be appointed for the implementation of the scheme. The Compost Inspector and Fieldmen who are to be posted for working in the scheme will be given training for a fortnight in the preparation of compost manure, its storage and utilisation. After completing their training, these Compost Inspectors and Fieldmen will in turn give necessary training to the farmers who will be selected at the rate of one per village from the selected blocks.

Distribution of Agricultural Implements

During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase and distribute improved agricultural implements to the small agriculturists in Andhra area under the hire-purchase system as in the case of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets. The object is to make the improved agricultural implements available under the hire-purchase system to the needy

agriculturists of the low income group who constitute a major section of the ryots who cannot otherwise purchase them on outright cash payment basis. All the terms and conditions under the hire-purchase system of oil engines and electric motor pump-sets except the levying of 3% centage charge will be applicable to this scheme also. A maximum loan of Rs 800/- will be advanced in the shape of implements to each ryot on personal security at an interest of 4% per annum and it will be recovered in 4 equal instalments. An amount of Rs 1.00 lakh has been provided under this scheme during the year 1957-58. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the ryots of this district also.

MINOR IRRIGATION

Restoration of Gonipenta Tank

This scheme is intended to restore the Gonipenta tank to irrigate 80 acres in Penukonda taluk of Anantapur District. The work is under execution towards which a provision of Rs 0.22 lakh has been made during the current year.

Restoration of Konaappalapadu Pedda Cheruvu

This scheme is for restoring the adandoned Uppalapadu Pedda cheruvu in Kadiri taluk of Anantapur District to irrigate 60 acres during 1st crop and 50 acres during II crop season. The scheme is under execution for which a provision of Rs 0.45 lakh has been made during 1957-58.

Restoration of Marutla Tank

This scheme is intended for the restoration of the abandoned Marutla tank in Anantapur taluk to irrigate an ayacut of 120 acres during 1st crop and 50 acres during the II crop. A sum of Rs 0.54 lakh has been allotted for this scheme during 1957-58.

Restoration of Cholamthopu Pinakini Channel

It is proposed to restore the abandoned Cholamthopu Pinakini channel which takes off from Pennar. An ayacut of 75 acres is expected to be benefited by this scheme in Anantapur District. A sum of Rs 0.50 lakh has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58.

Restoration of Krishnareddy Tank

Under this scheme, it is proposed to restore the Krishnareddy tank to bring in an additional ayacut of 40 acres besides assuring supplies to the existing ayacut of 128 acres in Anantapur District. The work is expected to be completed during the current year.

New Schemes including Tank Schemes

An amount of Rs 17.06 lakhs has been provided during the current year to take up new minor irrigation schemes and to restore certain tanks in Andhra region. One minor irrigation scheme is proposed to be taken up during 1957-58 in Anantapur District.

LAND DEVELOPMENT

Land Reclamation and Mechanical Cultivation with tractors and bulldozers

To accelerate extensive cultivation, tractors and bulldozers have been coming into greater use. In view of the large river valley and other irrigation projects undertaken, the demand for these machines is increasing particularly from regions where dry and garden cultivation predominate. The use of tractors has distinct advantages in certain operations such as:

- (a) reclamation of waste or weed infected lands;
- (b) cultivation of lands in sparsely populated areas where there is a shortage of labour;

(c) drainage and soil conservation operations such as contour-bunding, terracing, ridging etc.

According to some estimates, there is a saving of three-eights to half in expenditure for earth works by the use of these machines. The bulldozers which are now available for hire to needy ryots by the Department are quite inadequate to meet the ever increasing demand. Further, most of the bulldozers available have run out of their complete life and as such they will have to be replaced immediately. It was, therefore, proposed to acquire 44 new bulldozers during the Second Plan Period. During 1957-58, it is proposed to purchase 13 bulldozers which will be available for use of the ryots in this district also.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Free Distribution of Male Breeding Stock

Under this scheme, it is proposed during 1957-58 to distribute, free of cost 2 breeding bulls both white and buffalo bulls to poor ryots and Panchayat Boards who cannot afford to purchase them and who have some interest in livestock improvement in rural areas in this District. The custodians will have to maintain these bulls as per the instructions of the Department for a period of 3 years or till 180 services are effected whichever is longer after which the bull becomes the property of the custodian. After the stipulated period, the bull will also be eligible for the premium scheme under which Rs 220/- per annum will be paid to the custodian for effecting a minimum of 60 services. The custodians of these bulls can charge a service fee of Rs 1/8/- per each service. The cost of each bull is Rs 1000/-.

Supply of White Breeding Bulls, Buffalo Breeding Bulls, Male and Female goats, Boars and Sows, Dairy cows and She-buffaloes and Rams and Ewes

With a view to upgrading the local stock, it is proposed to distribute white and buffalo breeding bulls,

dairy cows and she-buffaloes, male and female goats, boars and sows and rams and ewes at subsidised rates to the ryots. The number of animals proposed to be distributed during the year 1957-58 is given below:

1. White Breeding bulls.	4
2. Buffalo breeding bulls.	4
3. Male goats.	8
4. Female goats.	24
5. Dairy cows.	2
6. She buffaloes.	2
7. Boars.	2
8. Sows.	-
9. Rams.	5
10. Ewes.	17

Opening of Touring Billets, Minor Veterinary Dispensaries and Veterinary Dispensaries

During the year 1956-57, Government sanctioned the opening of one touring billet and one Minor Veterinary Dispensary. In the current year, it is proposed to open 5 more touring billets, 2 Minor dispensaries in the Andhra region to provide better veterinary aid to the cattle in rural areas. Of these one touring billet will be opened in this District. Each billet will be in charge of a stockman Compounder or Veterinary or Livestock Inspector.

Opening of Sheep Farm

During the current year, a sheep farm will be established in Anantapur district for the production of pure breed stock for distribution. The farm will have a foundation stock of 100 female and 4 male animals. Necessary staff for running the farm will also be appointed.

Poultry Development

The Government of India have sponsored a 'Pilot Project Poultry Development Scheme.' Under this scheme,

it is proposed to start 8 poultry extension centres during 1957-58 in Andhra area out of which one will be started in this District. The Extension Centre will comprise a demonstration unit with a development block attached to it. It is proposed to provide training to Private Poultry Breeders in modern methods of poultry rearing in each of these demonstration units. A defertilisation unit will also be attached to each extension centre for processing village eggs in order to prolong their keeping qualities, especially during the summer months.

Supply of Exotic Cocks, Hens and Eggs

There is considerable room for the development of poultry as a subsidiary industry in every village provided improved stocks are made available in adequate numbers. It is therefore proposed to distribute in villages 462 exotic cocks, 462 hens and 4000 eggs during the year 1957-58 in the Andhra region out of which 42 exotic cocks, 42 hens and 360 eggs are proposed to be distributed in this District. Day-old chicks will be obtained for this purpose, reared for 4 months and then distributed to the villagers.

District and State Cattle Shows

Out of Rs 2.0 lakhs provided for this scheme for the Second Plan period, it is proposed to spend Rs 0.30 lakh during 1957-58 for conducting one State Cattle Show and 11 District Cattle Shows at the rate of one in each District in Andhra area besides 38 one day cattle shows to create enthusiasm among cattle breeders and to educate the masses in scientific breeding, feeding and management and for better improvement of livestock.

Supply of Poultry Equipment

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute one set of poultry equipment in this District consisting of a poultry house, a chicken coop, an incubator, wire netting

ing for the pen, 2 portable chick runs, trap nest boxes and a brooder costing in all Rs 1,250/-. An amount of only Rs 625/- will be collected from the beneficiaries.

Supply of Dairy Female Stock

Under this scheme, it is proposed to distribute 2 cows to the deserving villagers in this District at subsidised rates with a view to improve the quality of stock. Each cow will cost Rs 1,000/-.

Supply of Poultry

It is proposed to distribute under this scheme 60 exotic birds to the villagers in this district at subsidised rates. Each bird will cost Rs 10/-.

Supply of Sheep and Goats

The scheme aims at distribution of 7 sheep on subsidy basis in this District.

FORESTS

Forest Regeneration

This scheme was implemented to raise regeneration plots in the Panchayat and Estate Forests taken over by the Department with a view to improve their productive capacity. Denuded open areas in the departmental forests are also taken up for regeneration under this scheme. During 1956-57, regeneration plots were raised over an area of 1616 acres in the Andhra area. The provision made during 1957-58 under this scheme is Rs 1.59 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs 0.075 lakh has been provided to Anantapur district and it is proposed to raise 3 plots with neem species over an area of 30 acres besides maintenance of old plots.

Afforestation of Denuded hills inside Reserved Forests

This scheme envisages raising afforestation plots under contour trenching method on denuded hill slopes inside

reserved forests with a view to prevent soil erosion. During 1956-57, an area of 95 acres was planted all over the Andhra region. An amount of Rs 0.13 lakh has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58 out of which Rs 0.28 lakh has been allotted to Anantapur district and it is proposed to raise 2 contour trenching plots over an area of 20 acres besides maintaining old plots.

Supply of jeeps to District Forest Officers

Under this scheme, it is proposed to purchase and supply one jeep to the District Forest Officer, Anantapur with a view to enable him to move about more briskly within his jurisdiction so as to ensure prevention of illicit removals of forest produce.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Soil Conservation Scheme for black soil areas in Anantapur District

This is a continuation scheme proposed to be implemented with the object of conservation of top soil and moisture for obtaining increased yields of dry crops in the low rain fall areas of Anantapur District. It is proposed to carry out during 1957-58, closing of breaches in the area already banded in Guntakal Centre of Anantapur District. Further banding work is postponed till suitable technique is evolved for deep black soils.

Soil Conservation Scheme for red soil areas in Anantapur District

The scheme envisages soil conservation measures in scarce rainfall areas in the red soil regions of Anantapur District where the ryots are economically backward and the top soil is exposed to severe erosion. In May 1954, a scheme for the red soil area in Anantapur District covering an extent of 10,000 acres in two blocks of 5,000

acres each, one at Itikalapalli, in the water spread of Bukkaraya Samudram Tank in Anantapur Taluk and the other at Mudigallu in the catchment of the Pennar in Kalyandrug Taluk was sanctioned and an area of 9,126 acres has been topographically surveyed under this scheme. As the legal provisions under the Madras Land Improvement Schemes (Contour Bunding and Contour Trenching) Act, 1949, are yet to be fulfilled, the scheme has been temporarily closed and Assistant Agricultural Engineer (Soil Conservation), Alur, has been kept in charge of the scheme for fulfilling legal provisions. The work is proposed to be taken up after legal provisions are fulfilled.

FISHERIES

Intensive seed collection and distribution -

Under this scheme, it is proposed to collect fish seed, especially the quick growing type, and stock them in inland waters of the State intensively for increasing food production. The seed so collected will also be pooled together in nurseries to be dug and transported to the centres of demand by road and rail. It was proposed to appoint special staff to intensify the seed collection work during 1956-57 besides the purchase of vans for transporting the fish seed thus collected to the centres of demand and 50 lakhs of fingerlings were expected to be collected and distributed. But the scheme could not be implemented in full as the season for seed collection was over by the time it was sanctioned. It is therefore proposed to implement the scheme in all its aspects during 1957-58 at an estimated cost of Rs 4.0 lakhs out of which an amount of Rs 0.04 lakh has been allotted to Anantapur district. 25,000 fish seeds will be collected and distributed in the district during the current year.

CO-OPERATION

Expansion of Rural Credit Societies.

The scheme aims at reorganisation, strengthening and expansion of rural credit societies in the State on the lines recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey with the ultimate goal of ensuring that every rural family is represented on a co-operative society and that in 15 years, cooperatives should handle 50 per cent of all rural credit business. The main objectives of the scheme are :

- (a) increase in the coverage of villages and rural population to the extent of 86% and 45% respectively by the end of 1960-61 .
- (b) organisation of about 500 larger sized primary credit societies, covering wide but compact areas, with larger membership and business turnover, State partnership and paid management;
- (c) progressive increase in the issue of short term and medium term loans to agriculturists; and
- (d) effective linking of credit with marketing.

This scheme was implemented during 1956-57 by strengthening the departmental staff at various levels and for providing financial assistance to Central Co-operative Banks and the larger-sized societies towards maintenance of trained personnel for supervision and management etc. It is proposed to continue this scheme during the year 1957-58. The programme for the current year in this district includes the establishment of 6 larger-sized primary credit societies and one rural bank, besides the activation of the existing smaller societies. Wherever necessary, smaller-sized societies will also be organised. The objective is to cover, by the end of 1957-58, 620 villages and a rural population of 2.90 lakhs by these primary credit institutions. Consistent with the programmes for increased agri-

cultural production, it is also proposed to step up short term and medium term production finance in the district to the extent of Rs 30.00 lakhs and Rs 8.00 lakhs respectively during the year.

In order to ensure effective supervision over cooperative societies in the context of the expansion programme envisaged, it is proposed to employ one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector in the Deputy Registrar's circle, at Hindupur besides the continuance of one Senior Inspector and one Junior Inspector in the Deputy Registrar's circle at Anantapur sanctioned during the year 1956-57. One Senior Inspector will also be employed to work as Secretary of the rural bank proposed to be started during 1957-58 in this district and the entire cost will be borne by the Government. The full cost of the managerial staff of all the larger-sized societies proposed to be established during the year will be subsidised by the Government besides 3/4 ths cost of staff of the Societies established during 1956-57.

Training of Subordinate Personnel

The scheme aims at imparting training to Departmental Officers at the Cooperative institute, Tirupathi and to non-official candidates seeking employment in Cooperative institutions in the two Cooperative Training Institutes at Anantapur and Rajahmundry. It is proposed to train during 1957-58, 132 candidates at the Rayalaseema Cooperative Training Institute, Anantapur.

Long Term Loans Through Land Mortgage Banks

Under this scheme, long-term loans repayable in 20 years will be issued through the primary land mortgage banks for facilitating permanent improvements to land, provision of irrigation facilities, reclamation etc. With the various irrigation projects under execution, large tracts of land are steadily being brought under cultivation year

after year. This large programme of land development and extensive and intensive farming need considerable long-term finance and the most suitable institutional arrangement for the provision of such finance would be through co-operative Land Mortgage Banks. This scheme was implemented in 1956-57 and during the current year, long-term loans to the extent of Rs 7.60 lakhs will be issued in this district. To cope with the increased work, one Supervisor for the Primary Land Mortgage Bank is proposed to be employed in the district.

Education of Members and Office Bearers of Cooperative Societies

This is a new scheme which envisages the training of members of rural credit societies for 2 or 3 days, panchayatdars for about one week and presidents and secretaries and paid employees of societies for 5 to 6 weeks in the principles and practice of cooperation, management of institutions, maintenance of accounts etc.

During 1957-58, the scheme is proposed to be implemented all over the State. Staff comprising of one cooperative Sub-Registrar and one Senior Inspector for each of the 23 Deputy Registrars' circles and one Deputy Registrar for State Cooperative Union has been provided for. It is proposed to impart training to 300 members, office bearers and paid employees of Cooperative Societies in the district during the year.

Research, Survey & Statistics

The scheme aims at organising a separate wing in the cooperative department to study the benefits derived by the public or drawbacks experienced in connection with the implementation of several schemes through the Cooperative Department, to formulate policies and to devise remedial measures to overcome the drawbacks, if any.

This is a new scheme proposed to be implemented during the year 1957-58, by the appointment of one Cooperative Sub-Registrar, one Senior Inspector, one Junior Inspector, one Typist and two Peons at the Headquarters for direction, control and reviewing the work of field staff etc., and one Senior Inspector each in the 20 districts of Andhra Pradesh for conducting surveys, collecting statistics etc.

State Cooperative Development Fund

In pursuance of the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a "State Cooperative Development Fund" complementary to the "National Cooperative Development Fund" to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is to provide financial assistance to cooperative societies engaged in activities for the promotion of agriculture and other ancillary activities such as marketing, processing etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad have constituted this fund with an initial contribution of 2 lakhs. As this provision will not be sufficient to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh, it is proposed to enhance this provision by another one lakh during 1957-58. The financial assistance under this fund will be available to the Cooperative Societies of this district also.

Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund

On the recommendations of the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, it is proposed to institute a "State Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund" complementary to the "National Agricultural Credit (Relief and Guarantee) Fund, proposed to be constituted by the Government of India. The object of the fund is to give relief to Cooperative Credit Societies to meet losses incurred by them by writing off bad debts etc. The erstwhile Government of Hyderabad have created the fund with an

initial contribution of Rs 1.50 lakhs. It is proposed to enhance the provision by another Rs 1.50 lakhs during 1957-58 to meet the requirements of the enlarged State of Andhra Pradesh. The benefits under this scheme will be available to the cooperative societies of this district also.

WAREHOUSING AND MARKETING

Development of Cooperative Marketing

The scheme which is, in essence, part of the integrated scheme of rural credit recommended by the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee, aims at the development of agricultural marketing through co-operative societies on an enlarged scale by :-

- (i) the issue of loans against agricultural produce in an increasing measure;
- (ii) the construction of godowns and provision of warehousing facilities at all important mandi centres and in central villages;
- (iii) assisting the marketing co-operatives to put up processing plants with State assistance; and,
- (iv) providing financial help to societies to employ trained personnel to manage the affairs.

The scheme contemplates close coordination between the agricultural credit co-operatives on the one hand and marketing co-operatives on the other and imposes an obligation on the part of the members of credit co-operatives to market their surplus produce through the marketing society. It equally envisages collaboration between marketing cooperatives and the State Warehousing Corporation proposed to be set up under the integrated scheme of rural credit.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to organise a State Marketing Society besides strengthening 40 marketing

societies spread over all the eleven districts in Andhra region with State participation to an extent of Rs 4 lakhs at the rate of Rs 10,000 on an average per society. A sum of Rs 1.00 lakh is proposed to be contributed towards the share capital of the district and apex marketing societies. The construction of 10 large sized godowns costing Rs 1.20 lakhs each by the marketing cooperatives and 20 auxiliary godowns costing Rs 30,000/- each by large-sized primary credit societies will also be taken up during the year and 25% of the cost of these godowns will be borne by the societies themselves. Of these, one large-sized godown and two auxiliary godowns will be constructed in Anantapur District. As an effective aid to Marketing, it is proposed to instal one cotton gin and one groundnut decorticator at suitable Marketing Centres in this district by providing loan assistance to the Primary Marketing Societies.

Short-term marketing finance to the tune of Rs 14.00 lakhs will be made available to producers of this district to enable them to hold up their produce for better market.

State Warehousing Corporation

Several Committees and Commissions including the Royal Commission on Agriculture, the Central Banking Enquiry Committee, the Marketing Sub-committee, the Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee, the Co-operative Planning Committee, the Rural Banking Enquiry Committee and finally, the All-India Rural Credit Survey Committee have all emphasised the need to promote warehousing in the country. In the absence of warehouse receipts which could serve as collateral for the promissory notes of the borrowing banks, it has not been possible for the Reserve Bank to extend assistance to the Cooperative and Scheduled Banks under section 17 of the Reserve Bank Act for financing marketing operations. Warehous-

ing will provide an important institutional link between the activities of credit and non-credit societies. The Government of India have therefore proposed to establish a Central Warehousing Corporation and complementary to it, the States are required to establish State Warehousing Corporations. These corporations will function under the direction of the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to have a total capital of Rs 10 crores of which the Central Government through the National Cooperative Development and Warehousing Board may subscribe Rs 4 crores and the rest may be subscribed by the State Bank of India, Scheduled Banks, Co-operative Institutions, etc. The Central Warehousing Corporation is expected to set up large-sized Warehouses at about 100 important centres. Warehouse receipts will be treated as Negotiable Instruments on the security of which Banking Institutions can provide credit to those who deposit agricultural produce in warehouses. In order to set up a State Warehousing Corporation, a token provision of Rs 100/- was made during the year 1956-57, but the proposal could not be pushed through, due to the formation of Andhra Pradesh. It is proposed to bring the Corporation into existence during 1957-58 with an initial share capital of Rs 15 lakhs. Share Capital to an extent of Rs 7.50 lakhs will be subscribed by the Central Warehousing Corporation while the balance will be met by the State Government by obtaining a loan from the National Co-operative Development and Warehousing Board. The Corporation will undertake to promote warehousing facilities in this district also.

MISCELLANEOUS

Resettlement of landless agricultural labour – Cooperative Farming

Cooperative land colonisation schemes are intended to rehabilitate poor landless agricultural workers by settling

them on Government waste lands. The colonists will be provided with financial assistance by way of loans and grants towards share capital, purchase of bulls, cost of reclamation, implements etc. By the end of the first plan, there were 26 such land colonisation cooperatives in Andhra which include 7 Societies for Ex-servicemen and which have settled over 3,300 landless workers on land. Government have assigned 10, 952 acres of land in favour of the land colonisation societies for civilians and 6,740 acres of land in favour of the land colonisation societies for Ex-servicemen. By the end of Second Plan period, it is proposed to organise 15 more such societies to benefit about 1,200 landless workers.

During 1957-58, it is proposed to implement the scheme for the organisation of a land colonisation society at Rolla in Anantapur District at a total cost of Rs 0.25 lakh-Rs 0.15 lakh as loan and Rs 0.10 lakh as non-recurring grant. Central assistance to the extent of Rs 0.02 lakh as grant is expected for this Scheme. An extent of 300 acres of waste land in Rolla Village will be allotted to the society for settling 60 colonists.

National Extension Service and Community Projects

Community Development is a process designed to create conditions of economic and social progress for the whole community with its active participation and the fullest possible reliance upon the community's initiative. The movement under Community Development which was started in October, 1952, has come to stay as the best method of tackling the problem of rural welfare. The phenomenal success of the movement during the First Plan has made it a permanent feature of the country's economic development with special emphasis on rural development. By the end of March 1957, there were 8 blocks in the district comprising of 6 National Extension Service Blocks and 2 Community Development Blocks

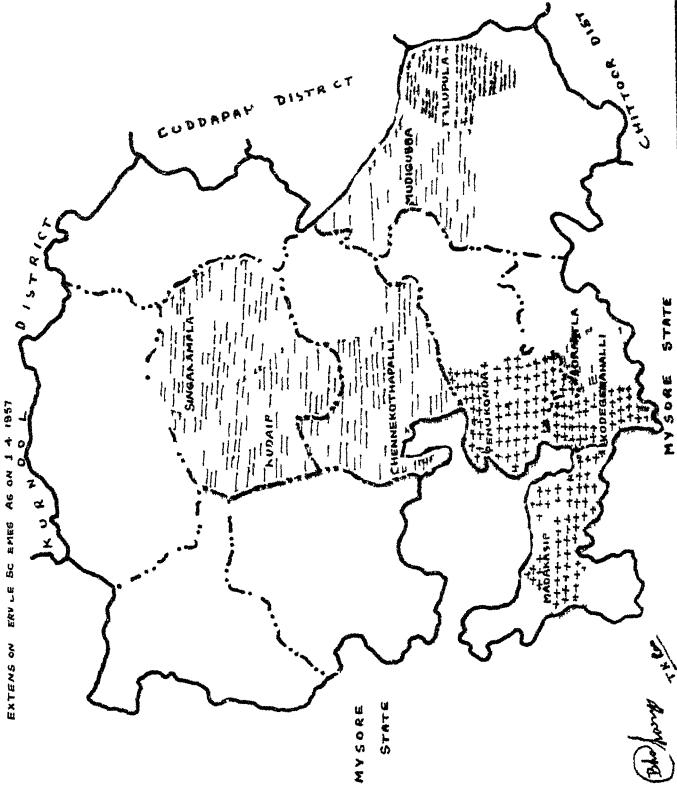
covering an area of 2,616.06 Sq. miles and a population of 5,50,427 spread over 347 villages. During 1957-58, 3 more National Extension Service Blocks will be inaugurated thus making the total number of blocks in the District as 11. Penukonda and Talupula National Extension Service Blocks of this District will also be converted into Community Development Blocks during the current year.

These blocks could assist the success of the Second Five Year Plan by educating the people about the Plan and their responsibilities towards its success.

A map showing the blocks in the District as on 1-4-57 is appended.

ANANTAPUR DISTRICT MAP

SHOWING
AREAS UNDER
OMI UNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL
EXTENSIVE RAILWAY SCHEME AS ON 14.1.1957



MAJOR AND MEDIUM IRRIGATION

Bhairavanitippa Project

This scheme contemplates the formation of a reservoir across the Hagari river in Bhairavanitippa village of Kalyandrug taluk of Anantapur District and excavation of two main canals on either flanks taking off from the proposed reservoir to irrigate an extent of 8,500 acres. The work on this project was commenced in December 1954. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs. 34.34 lakhs has been provided for continuing the work on the project.

Upper Pennar Project

The Upper Pennar Project contemplates the formation of a reservoir across the Pennar River near Perur village in Dharmavaram taluk in Anantapur District and excavation of a supply channel for a length of 13 miles. The project is situated 24 miles by road from Nagasamudram Railway Station on Bangalore-Guntakal line. The work on the project was commenced in 1950 and the head works and main canal have been completed. The shutters are to be fixed as soon as they are manufactured which are under way. An amount of Rs 8.57 lakhs during 1957-58 is anticipated by way of credits on this scheme.

Tungabhadra Project High Level Canal

The scheme provides for excavating a canal about 123 miles long with full supply capacity of 4,000 cusecs at the head drawing off the supply from the High level sluices already constructed in Tungabhadra dam with sill at + 1588.00. A quantity of 1584 cusecs of water will be discharged into the Pennar river by cutting through the Uravakonda Bridge at the 116th mile of the canal. It is also proposed to construct a regulator across the Pennar called the Mid Pennar Regulator at a place(Komanayenapalli village)

16 miles below the infall of the main canal into the Pennar river. Two canals called i) Mid Pennar north canal - 25 miles long and 2) Mid Pennar south canal - 50 miles long take off from this regulator. The Mid Pennar south canal irrigates the area on the southern side and finally falls into the river Chithravathi. A pick up anicut is proposed to be constructed at Goddumarri across the Chitravathi. The Pulivendla branch which is 24 miles long takes off from this anicut. A barrage across the Pennar at Gandikota will be costructed and Cuddapah north and south canals which are 18 and 58 miles long respectively will take off from this barrage to irrigate the areas in Cuddapah District. The ayacut that would be benefited in both the Mysore and Andhra Pradesh states is 3,80,000 acres of which 1,02,900 acres lie in Bellary District of Mysore State and the balance of 2,77,100 acres – 1,85,000 acres in Anantapur and 92,100 acres in Cuddapah Districts. A provision of Rs 45.00 lakhs has been made during 1957-58 for preliminary works connected with this project.

Chennarayaswamy gudi Reservoir Scheme

This sceme on the Papaghni river about 3 miles east of Balasamudram village,consists of a masonry regulator in the middle and earthen bunds on the flanks with two channels taking off-one 3 miles 6 furlongs long on the left side and the other 2 miles 4 furlongs long on the right side-to irrigate 1,125 acres of 1st crop and 400 acres of second crop including 416 acres of existing wet under spring channel. The work is proposed to be completed during the current year. An amount of Rs 2.15 lakhs is expected during 1957-58 towards the credit an account of transfer of machinery to other projects.

P O W E R

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme and Tungabhadra Nellore Hydro-Electric Scheme

The Tungabhadra Hydro Electric Scheme is a spill over scheme of the first plan under which it was proposed to have five generating units of 9,000 kw. capacity each, two at the Dam Power House and three at Hampi Power House. It was expected to instal four generating units two at Dam and two at Hampi in 1956-57 but only one was commissioned at Dam in January, 1957 and the other in May, 1957. During the current year 1957-58, it is proposed to commission the two remaining generating sets at Hampi besides the preliminary work in connection with the installation of one more unit at Hampi Power House under the continuing scheme and preliminary work relating to three more generating units of 9,000 kw. each, two at Dam Power House and one at Hampi Power House under the Tungabhadra — Nellore Hydro-Thermal Scheme, to complete the full development of Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme. For the scheme, an amount of Rs 212.84 lakhs has been provided in the plan for 1957-58 of which Rs 36.50 lakhs will be the share of this District.

Rural Electrification

In 1956-57, 198 villages were electrified in Andhra region. It is proposed to electrify another 206 villages during the current year of which 10 will be in this district.

MAJOR AND MEDIUM INDUSTRIES

Cooperative Sugar Factories

Under this scheme, it is proposed to establish 5 Cooperative Sugar Factories in Andhra area each with a

crushing capacity of 600 to 700 tons during the Second Plan period with a financial provision of Rs 60.77 lakhs. Of these, one will be established at Hindupur in this District and a Cooperative Society for the purpose has already been registered during 1956-57. Free services of a Deputy Registrar have been given to this Society for attending to preliminary works such as collection of share capital, selection of site etc. The work of collection of the share capital is being pushed through. During the current year, an amount of Rs 24.36 lakhs. has been provided under the scheme of which Rs 0.072 lakh will be utilised for this society towards the Salary etc., of the Deputy Registrar.

VILLAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES

Model Tannery at Guntakal

It is proposed to start a model tannery at Guntakal to impart training to 12 artisans at a time on the latest methods of tanning and production of superior quality leather. A revised scheme has been sent to Government of India providing additional machinery and buildings and 12 candidates are expected to be trained in this tannery during 1957-58.

State Aid to Industries-Loans under the State Aid to Industries Act

Under the State Aid to Industries Act, it is proposed to grant loans to the tune of Rs 4 lakhs for the promotion of small scale and cottage industries in the Andhra region. The loans will be sanctioned and disbursed at the State level. The industrialists of this district are also eligible for loans under this scheme.

Strengthening the Department of Industries and Commerce

To cope up with the increased work in connection with the development of small scale industries, it is proposed

to strengthen Headquarters staff of the Director of Industries and Commerce and the District Executive staff at an estimated cost of Rs 1.18 lakhs during 1957-58. The executive staff of this district will also be strengthened for the effective implementation of the various schemes.

Cottage Industries—Loans to Village Artisans

With a view to assist the artisans engaged in the various cottage industries, it is proposed to disburse Rs 1.00 lakh during 1957-58 by way of loans in Andhra region. A sum of Rs 7,000 will be granted as loans to the artisans of this district during the current year.

Development of Gur and Khandasari Industry

The scheme for Gur and Khandasari development was implemented in the State during 1955 in the taluks of Anakapalli, Chodavaram, Ramachandrapuram, Chittoor and Hindupur by appointing field staff consisting of 2 Gur Development Inspectors, 3 Assistant Gur Development Inspectors, 20 Demonstrators, 20 Guides, 15 Mechanics and 5 juice boilers, who have undergone training in the improved methods of preparation of Gur and Khandasari. Under this scheme, interest free loans will be granted to the ryots to purchase and introduce improved implements and these loans will be recovered in 5 years. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 4.65 lakhs has been provided to continue the scheme in the existing areas and to extend it to some other selected areas. Out of this provision, an amount of Rs 1.72 lakhs is proposed to be advanced as interest-free loans to the ryots. The ryots of this District are also eligible for the benefits under this scheme.

Establishment of a grafts grainage at Hindupur

The object of the scheme is to organise silkworm seed production by supplying disease free silkworm seeds

to ryots having mulberry cultivation. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 0.31 lakh has been provided for the construction of a grainage building at Hindupur and to prepare about 44,000 disease-free layings for distribution to ryots.

Establishment of a Basic Seed Farm at Hindupur

The scheme envisages establishment of a mulberry garden of 5 acres with a well and rearing house to produce local basic seed and see cocoons required for cross-breeding for which an amount of Rs 0.28 lakhs has been provided during the year 1957-58.

Establishment of Reeling Unit at Hindupur

It is proposed under this scheme to construct a reeling shed at Hindupur and to purchase a reeling unit for the centre with a view to provide market facilities for the sericulturists in selling their raw cocoons and obtain ready payments. Towards this, an amount of Rs 9,500 has been provided during 1957-58.

Establishment of Graft Nursery at Hindupur.

The scheme is intended to grow mulberry grafts of high yielding variety in a garden of 10 acres with a view to distribute them to the ryots and expand mulberry cultivation. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 0.10 lakh has been provided to construct a well and produce 340 mulberry grafts.

Introduction of Sericulture as craft in the schools at Hindupur.

It is proposed to introduce Sericulture as craft in two schools at Hindupur to begin with. During the year 1957-58, 28 boys are expected to be trained in sericulture at these two schools for which an amount of Rs 0.02 lakhs has been provided.

Share Capital and working capital loans to Primary Societies

Under this scheme, it is proposed to advance loans to weavers to enable them to take shares in the Weavers' Societies and become members. During 1956-57, 5000 weavers were brought into the Cooperative fold with such assistance and 256.88 lakh yards of cloth was produced by the cooperatives. During the current year, 5000 weavers will be admitted into the cooperative societies and 276 lakh yards of cloth is expected to be produced. It is also proposed to grant loans towards working capital of societies. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs 0.70 lakh will be advanced as loans to 200 weavers of this district.

Expansion of marketing organisation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Society

This scheme aims at strengthening the marketing organisation of the Andhra Handloom Weavers Cooperative Society. Due to the various measures proposed to be taken for the development of handloom industry, considerable increase in production of handloom cloth is expected and to market their cloth, effective and dependable marketing organisation is necessary. During the year 1956-57, 13 sales depots and emporia were opened, one mobile van was purchased and two Regional Marketing Officers were appointed. During the year 1957-58, another 13 depots and emporia are proposed to be opened. One mobile van will be acquired and one Regional Marketing Officer will be appointed. Of the 13 sales depots and emporia, one will be opened in this district.

Improvement of techniques

It is essential to increase the technical efficiency of the handloom industry to produce finer varieties of cloth with better and popular designs to compete with the mill

industry and to cater to the changing tastes of the public. Towards this end, it is proposed to supply 180 standard reeds, 36 devices to regulate picks, 12 warping machines, 108 frame and pedal looms and 120 dobbies to the weavers of this district during the current year.

Rebate on sale of Handloom cloth

To stimulate the sale of handloom cloth, a rebate of 9 naye paise per rupee is allowed on the sale of handloom cloth by the depots of the Andhra Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society and other agencies dealing exclusively in handloom cloth. This scheme is proposed to be continued during the year 1957-58 at a cost of Rs 15.00 lakhs. The rebate will be given on the sales effected in this District also.

Cumbly Industry

The scheme aims at the formation of Cooperative Societies for cumbly weavers to develop cumbly industry. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to organise one Cooperative Society in Anantapur District with 70 looms which are expected to produce 13,000 rugs and cumblies. An amount of Rs 0.80 lakh has been provided for this purpose.

Industrial Cooperatives

The main object of this scheme is to ensure that village industries consolidate their position, improve their technique and thereby increase total production. The scheme also makes a substantial contribution to the problem of unemployment among village artisans. A sum of Rs 2.75 lakhs has been provided for this scheme during 1957-58. The programme during the current year includes development of important village industries like tanning and leather industry, hand-pounding of rice, khadi, toy making, basket making etc., on cooperative lines. The benefits under this scheme will be available for this district also.

Palm Products Development

The scheme aims at the amelioration of ex-tappers by providing them with opportunities for alternative employment such as tapping of neera, manufacture of jaggery and other palm products. Under this scheme, training will be given to ex-tappers in refined methods of jaggery manufacture. It is also proposed to run production-cum-training centres and Neera Bhavans on commercial lines. During the year 1957-58, 100 licences for tapping are proposed to be issued and 11 tons of palm jaggery produced in the district besides distributing palm seeds.

ROADS

State Roads - Spill over works

\ An amount of Rs 0.062 lakhs has been provided in the Plan for 1957-58 for the construction of 3 bridges and a causeway as indicated bellow:-

S. No.	Name of the work	Provision during 1957-58 (Rs in lakhs)
1.	Construction of a bridge at M 24/8 of Bellary Cuddapah Road.	0.050
2.	Construction of a bridge at M 24/3 of Bellary Cuddapah Road.	0.010
3.	Construction of a cause way at M 32/2 of Bellary Kalyandrug Road.	0.001
4.	Construction of a bridge at M 3/6 of Kodikonda Amarapuram Road.	0.001

State Roads – New Works

During the current year, an amount of Rs 2.59 lakhs has been provided for the following works:-

S. No.	Name of the work	Provision during 1957-58 (Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Black topping 10 miles of Anantapur—Tadpatri road in selected reaches between M 20/0-42/5.	0.70
2.	Black topping 18 miles of Nellore—Bombay road in Guntakal section.	0.69
3.	Black topping the stretches of Nellore—Bombay road from Gooty to Rayalcheruvu.	0.25
4.	Construction of culverts on the unbridged crossings on Bellary—Kalyandrug road in Anantapur district between M 20/0-32/2.	0.25
5.	Widening and strengthening the culverts on Kodikonda—Amarapuram road M 20/1-32/2 in Anantapur District.	0.05
6.	Land acquisition and formation of Guntakal—Maddikarai road of 5 miles connecting Pattikonda and Guntakal by the shortest route.	0.25
7.	Black topping Madras—Bombay road M 271/0-300/0 in appropriate reaches—12 miles.	0.40

Maintenance of roads taken over by Government

The District Boards were not able to maintain the District Board Roads to the required standard due to their weak financial position. It was therefore decided to take over a large number of District roads under the control of Government. During 1956-57, the Hindupur Palasamudram Road (0/0 to 14/0) was ordered to be taken over by the Government and during the

current year it is proposed to take over Kodur Dharmavaram Road (24/0 to 39/5). Towards the maintenance of these roads an amount of Rs 0.60 lakh has been provided in the current year's Plan.

Avenues

It is proposed to spend an amount of Rs 0.10 lakh for the development of avenues in Anantapur District.

Other Roads - Spill over works

Under this scheme, the District Board of Anantapur will be given a grant of Rs 0.3459 lakh for completion of the incomplete P. W. R. D. works.

Roads and Village Plans

During the current year, an amount of Rs 12.50 lakhs has been provided in the Plan, to be distributed as block grant to the districts for provision of new village and inter-village roads, construction of culverts, bridges etc. The selection of works would depend upon the availability of matching contribution from the beneficiaries consistent with the essential needs. Out of the provision of Rs 12.50 lakhs, an amount of Rs 1.1775 lakhs has been earmarked for Anantapur District.

Other Roads (New Works)

Under this scheme, grants will be given to the District Boards for taking up new works coming under P. W. R. D. Scheme, the District Boards and the beneficiaries contributing an equal amount. An amount of Rs 1.50 lakhs has been provided for Andhra area for this scheme during 1957-58, out of which an amount of Rs 0.09 lakh has been allotted to this District for forming and metalling the road from Tarimala to Salkamcher and for construction of a causeway at Mile 13/4 to 7 of Penukonda Madakasira road.

EDUCATION

Primary Education

Towards the development of Primary Education in Andhra area an amount of Rs 23.734 lakhs has been provided in the plan for 1957-58 of which Rs 2.913 lakhs has been earmarked for providing equipment to Elementary Schools (Rs 0.50 lakh), Junior Basic Schools (Rs 1.024 lakhs) and other Primary Schools (Rs 1.389 lakhs) in the various districts of Andhra area. Out of the balance provision of Rs 20.821 lakhs, Rs 1.581 lakhs will be utilised in this Disrtict for the following :

Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs in lakhs)
1. Continuance of 15 Primary Schools opened during 1956-57 and the additional staff employed.	0.150
2. Continuance of (Four) 4 Middle schools and 23 additional sections opened during 1956-57.	0.110
3. Opening of 14 Junior Basic Schools and appointment of additional teachers.	0.420
4. Opening of 8 Primary Schools and appointment of additional teachers.	0.310
5. Opening of 3 Middle schools and 11 additional sections.	0.200
6. Conversion of 43 Primary schools into Basic schools, and supply of craft equipment.	0.091
7. Provision of buildings and Play grounds.	0.300
	<hr/>
Total	1.581

Secondary Education

An amount of Rs 13.832 lakhs has been provided during the year 1957-58 for the development of Secondary Education in Andhra area of which a sum of Rs 2.55 lakhs

has been earmarked to provide buildings and Playgrounds (Rs 0.50 lakh) and furniture and equipment (Rs 2.05 lakhs) to the Secondary Schools in the state. Of the balance provision of Rs 11.282 lakhs, Rs 0.462 lakh will be utilised in this district for the following :

Name of the Programme	Amount provided (Rs in lakhs)
1. Continuance of 2 High Schools and 8 additional sections opened during 1956-57.	0.072
2. Opening of 3 High Schools and 5 additional sections.	0.070
3. Conversion of 1 High School into Higher Secondary School.	0.320
Total	0.462

Technical and vocational education (Non-University)

The Plan for 1957-58 contains a provision of Rs 7.68 lakhs for the development of Technical and Vocational Education in the Andhra area of which an amount of Rs 0.51 lakh will be spent for conversion of Elementary Grade Training Sections into Secondary Grade Training Sections in the Non-Basic Training Schools (Rs 0.21 lakh) and to provide furniture and equipment to Basic Training Schools (Rs 0.30 lakh).

University Education

An amount of Rs 16.763 lakhs has been provided during the current year for the development of University education in the Andhra area out of which a sum of Rs 1.763 lakhs will be utilised for introducing Pre-University and additional courses and for providing furniture and equipment in the Colleges (both Government and Private).

Of this, some amount will be spent for the Colleges in this District.

Higher Professional and Technical Education

Under this scheme an amount of Rs 19.637 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 for the development of training and higher professional colleges in Andhra area out of which an amount of Rs 0.160 lakh will be utilised to provide facilities for citizenship training in the colleges situated in the various districts and Rs 12.55 lakhs for the continuance of Diploma Courses in the Government Engineering Colleges at Kakinada and Anantapur and for the Development of Andhra University Engineering College, Waltair.

Social Education

An amount of Rs 0.80 lakh has been provided for the development of Social Education in Andhra area during the current year, of which Rs 0.50 lakh will be utilised as grant-in-aid to Private Libraries and to improve Regional and District Libraries.

Miscellaneous

An amount of Rs 10.706 lakhs has been earmarked during the current year out of which Rs 8.576 lakhs will be utilised for the following schemes to be implemented in all the districts of Andhra area :

Name of the Scheme	Amount provided (Rs in lakhs)
1. Continuance of the N. C. C. and A.C.C. Units opened during 1956-57.	4.810
2. Opening of new N.C.C. and A.C.C. Units.	0.910
3. Conversion of 42 Junior Deputy Inspectors posts into Senior Deputy Inspectors.	0.140

4. Provision of additional staff in the offices of the D.E.Os and Inspectresses of Girls Schools.	0.366
5. Improvement of Scouting and Guiding.	1.800
6. Conduct of Seminars and Refresher courses.	0.220
7. Propagation of Hindi.	0.330
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Total	8.576
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Expansion of Training Facilities for Skilled Crafts Under Labour Ministry's Scheme

Under this scheme it is proposed to develop the Industrial Training Institutes at Anantapur, Kakinada, and Vuyyur and add two more Industrial Institutions in Andhra area for which an amount of Rs 7.50 lakhs has been provided towards the State Governments' 40% share for 1957-58 out of this Rs 1.056 lakhs will be utilised in this District towards the development of the Industrial Institute at Anantapur.

MEDICAL

Training of Additional Compounders

This scheme envisages training of 99 compounders in the 11 training centres at the District Headquarters Hospitals, King George Hospital and Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children. Visakhapatnam to meet the requirements of Primary Health Centres and other Medical Institutions, for which a provision of Rs 0.24 lakh has been made. In Anantapur District 9 compounders will be trained in the Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.

Training of Additional Midwives

To augment the supply of trained midwives required for the Primary Health Centres and other medical institutions,

it was proposed to train 632 midwives in 4 batches of 158 each during the Second Plan period. The second batch of 158 candidates will be admitted during 1957-58. Of these, some will be admitted for training in Government Headquarters Hospital at Anantapur.

Training of Additional Nurses

The shortage of nurses is very acute in the State. With the increase of medical facilities in the State during the Second Plan period, it is envisaged that at least 475 additional nurses would be required. It was therefore proposed to admit 95 pupil nurses every year in the four year course. The second batch of 95 candidates will be admitted for training during the year 1957-58. Of these some will be admitted for training in the Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.

Family Planning

During the First Plan period, 5 Family Planning Clinics were opened at King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Headquarters Hospital, Kakinada, Government General Hospital, Guntur and Kurnool and Municipal Maternity and Child Welfare Centre, Kurnool. The rapid growth in the population of the country and the pressure exercised by it on the limited resources of the country have brought to the forefront the urgency of the problem of Family Planning and population control. It is therefore proposed to open 4 more Family Planning Clinics during 1957-58. Of these one will be opened at the District Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.

Establishment of Primary Health Centres

The scheme envisages the establishment of Primary Health Centres in National Extension Service Block areas to cater to the needs of rural population with the

assistance of Government of India and UNICEF. The UNICEF will provide 1 jeep for each centre in addition to the drugs, diet etc., and the Government of India will bear the cost of construction of buildings at the rate of Rs 30,000/- for each centre. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to establish 20 Primary Health Centres for which an amount of Rs 9.12 lakhs has been provided. Of these, 2 will be opened in Chinnakothapalli and Talupole blocks in Anantapur District.

PUBLIC HEALTH

Extension of Malaria Bureau

During the year 1956-57, it was proposed to establish 2 National Malaria Control Units in Andhra area. But due to late sanction, they could not be started. It is therefore proposed to establish one of those units during the current year in Anantapur District besides 3 sub-units, at a cost of Rs 88,400/-.

Health Propaganda & Publicity

An amount of Rs 1.40 lakhs has been provided under this scheme during the current year to establish a Central Health Education Bureau in the Office of the D. P. H. to educate the masses on health measures and towards the cost of 12 jeeps and 2 Epidemic Vans to be provided to the District Health Officers. Of this, an amount of Rs 5,200/- is allotted to Anantapur District towards the cost of one jeep.

B. C. G. Vaccination

Under the B. C. G. Vaccination campaign which was inaugurated in October, 1954 the Unit allotted to Rayalaseema Districts is at present working in Anantapur District. An amount of Rs 46,760/- is allotted to Anantapur District during the current year for the continuance of the

unit which is expected to complete its work by the end of December. 1957.

Training of Dais

Under this scheme, it is proposed to train 1800 dais during the Second Plan Period with the UNICEF assistance by way of teaching sets, bicycles and dais kits, the State Government contributing cash rewards at the rate of Rs 10/- for the dais for 6 months. The training will enable the country Midwives (dais) practising traditionally midwifery to pursue their profession adopting asceptic methods in the conduct of labour, for the overall improvement of domiciliary Midwifery in rural areas. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to train 120 dais in Anantapur District at Yadiki and Lepakshi Centres at a cost of Rs 20,000/-.

Urban Water Supply & Drainage Schemes

An amount of Rs 6.30 lakhs has been provided during 1957-58 Rs 0.42 lakh for the Guntakal Water Supply Scheme and Rs 5.88 lakhs for the Anantapur Water Supply improvements scheme. These schemes are expected to be completed in the current year itself.

National Water Supply and Sanitation Schemes

In pursuance of the policy to provide protected drinking water and sanitation facilities to rural areas, the Government have selected Kadiri unit in Anantapur District comprising of about 100 Villages for intensive operation under the National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation programme during the first plan period and this will be continued during the current year.

HOUSING

Urban Housing by Cooperative Societies

The heavy shifts of population from rural areas on account of lack of adequate opportunities for employment

in the villages and the growth of industries and business in towns with the attraction of relatively high wages besides increase in population has created an acute shortage in urban houses. To relieve this shortage, a scheme to build 1,120 houses in the urban areas of Andhra region has been drawn up and included in the Second Five Year Plan. Under this scheme, long-term loans will be issued to members of cooperative building societies for the construction of dwelling houses. During 1957-58, it is proposed to construct 10 houses in this district by granting loans to the extent of Rs 0.70 lakh.

Urban Housing by Local Bodies

Under this scheme, it is proposed to grant loans to the Local Bodies in Andhra region to the extent of Rs 4.35 lakhs during the year 1957-58 for the construction of about 155 houses to their low paid employees. Of this, a sum of Rs 43,000 and Rs 16,800 will be available to Hindupur Municipality and Anantapur District Board respectively in this district. The entire amount will be made available from Centre by way of loans.

Industrial Housing Scheme for Andhra Cooperative Spinning Mills, Guntakal

Under this scheme, it is proposed to construct 200 tenements for housing the industrial workers of the Andhra Cooperative Spinning Mills Ltd., Guntakal during the Second Five Year Plan period with the assistance of the Government of India under the Industrial Housing Scheme sponsored by them. Out of these 200 tenements, 100 will be constructed during the current year at an estimated cost of Rs 1.51 lakhs. Originally the Government of India were expected to contribute a sum representing 62.5% of the estimated cost while the Mills was required to meet the balance amount. As the Mills could not readily meet its

share, they have requested the State Government to undertake the construction and let them out to the factory workers on hire purchase system. This alternate proposal of the Mills is still under consideration.

WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES AND SCHEDULED CASTES

Scholarships for Scheduled Castes

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to students belonging to the scheduled castes studying in elementary, higher elementary and high schools. During the year 1957-58, 270 additional scholarships will be granted to poor and needy harijan students studying below matriculation stage in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs 0.40 lakh has been made. The scholarships will be available to the deserving harijan students of this district also.

Government Hostels for Scheduled Castes

Government are maintaining separate hostels for the benefit of Harijans. There were 23 such hostels in the Andhra region at the commencement of the Second Five Year Plan. During 1957-58, a new Government Hostel for college students was started at Anantapur besides increasing the strength of the Harijan Boys' Hostel at Visakhapatnam. As more and more harijans are seeking admission into the Government hostels, it is proposed during 1957-58 to maintain the Government Hostel at Anantapur for College boys for which a sum of Rs 13,000 has been provided.

Construction of Hostel & School Buildings

A number of Social Welfare Schools and subsidised hostels in Andhra region are located at present in rented

buildings. It is, therefore, proposed under this scheme to construct pucca buildings for Government schools and for private hostels run for the benefit of harijans at the rate of one building for social welfare school or hostel in each district during 1957-58 for which a sum of Rs 72,000 has been provided. Of this, a sum of Rs 8,000 has been allotted to this district.

Provision of Sanitary Amenities

Generally, the localities in which the harijans live are insanitary. In order to create healthy surroundings in harijan cheries, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like wells, pathways, latrines, bath-rooms etc. An amount of Rs 1.47 lakh has therefore been provided under this scheme for the construction of 70 wells during the year 1957-58. Of this, a sum of Rs 13,000 will be spent in this district to construct 6 wells.

Acquisition of House-sites

During the First Five Year Plan, Government have provided about 41,900 house sites free of cost to harijans and other eligible communities in Andhra region. In 1956-57 also, a sum of Rs 6.11 lakhs has been spent for the provision of house sites to harijans. During 1957-58, an amount of Rs 3.53 lakhs has been provided for this scheme to acquire house sites and grant them free of cost to harijans and other eligible communities of which an amount of Rs 32,000 has been allotted to this district.

Propaganda and Publicity

The problem of untouchability can be tackled effectively by propaganda and publicity. For this purpose, prizes will be awarded for best dramas and ballads on untouchability and subsidies will be given for performances and magazines. Suitable posters and pamphlets are also

proposed to be printed and exhibited widely in rural areas where untouchability is still prevalent. Harijan day celebrations, intercaste dinners and melas will also be conducted. A sum of Rs 8,600 has been provided for the implementation of the scheme in this district during the current year.

Aid to Voluntary Agencies

There are some voluntary organisations like Harijan Sevak Sangh, Bharat Sevak Samaj, Guild of Services, Red Cross etc., interested in the uplift of Harijans and in the eradication of untouchability. During 1957-58, it is proposed to grant a sum of Rs 67,000 to Harijan Sevak Sangh (Andhra branch) and a sum of Rs 33,000 to other voluntary organisations. The harijans of this district will also be benefited by the activities of these voluntary organisations. Two pracharaks have been appointed by the Harijan Sevak Sangh in Anantapur district under this scheme.

Housing Scheme for Harijans

Harijans are so poor that even provision of house sites has not enabled them to construct houses of their own. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide financial assistance to harijans and backward classes families for the construction of houses on the sites acquired by Government and allotted to them or on vacant village sites available. The cost of construction of each house will be limited to Rs 750 of which the Government will give a subsidy of Rs 250 and an interest free loan of Rs 250. The loan is recoverable in 25 equal instalments of Rs 10 each. The beneficiary should contribute a sum of Rs 250 by way of material and labour and construct the house according to the type design approved by the Collector of the district. 10% of the programmed houses will be reserved for backward classes with a view to

provide an incentive for these communities to mix with the harijans. During 1957-58, a sum of Rs 30,000 has been provided for constructing 60 houses at Gutluru and Lepakshi villages in this district.

Scholarships to Backward Classes

Under this scheme, scholarships will be granted to deserving students belonging to backward classes. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 1.25 lakhs has been provided for this scheme towards the grant of 2,500 additional scholarships to the students studying in the High Schools and 300 additional scholarships to the students studying in the Colleges in Andhra region. The scholarships will be available to the backward classes students of this district also.

Subsidised Hostels for Backward Classes

Students belonging to backward classes studying in High Schools and Colleges are given boarding grants in subsidised hostels under this scheme. There are at present 19 such hostels in Andhra region. During 1957-58, it is proposed to sanction 33 additional boarding grants in this district involving an expenditure of Rs 4,950.

Midday Meals for Backward class children

Children belonging to the Backward classes studying in Harijan Welfare Schools are not supplied with midday meals at present. In order to give these children the same facilities as harijans, it is proposed to give them midday meals. This will encourage backward class children to join the Harijan Welfare Schools which will help eradication of untouchability. During 1957-58, midday meals will be supplied to 1,396 backward class pupils studying in Harijan Welfare Schools in Andhra region for which a provision of Rs 50,000 has been made. The backward

class pupils studying in the Harijan Welfare Schools of this district will also get the benefits under this scheme.

Education of Ex-criminal Tribes

The children belonging to Ex-criminal Tribes do not attend schools as their parents are not able to suitably equip them. It is therefore proposed under this scheme to provide books, slates, etc., for these children. A sum of Rs 800 has been provided for the implementation of this scheme in this district during the current year.

Housing the Ex-criminal Tribes

Under this scheme, it is proposed to assist members of the ex-criminal tribes to build their own huts by supplying building materials worth Rs 100/-. It is also proposed to grant Rs 30/- per family if they want to repair their existing houses. During the current year, a sum of Rs 15,600 has been provided for the construction of 120 houses in addition to repairing an equal number of houses by ex-criminal tribes in this district.

Cottage Industries for Ex-criminal Tribes

The object of this scheme is to give vocational aid to the members of ex-criminal tribes to carry on their profession. The aid will be by way of supply of implements and raw materials. During the year 1957-58, implements and raw materials worth Rs 2,000 will be supplied to the people belonging to Ex-criminal tribes in this district.

Public Health of Ex-criminal Tribes

In order to create healthy surroundings in the localities where the ex-criminal tribes live, it is necessary to provide sanitary amenities like wells, bath-rooms, latrines etc. During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 5,400 has been provided to construct one well and one bath-room

in this district for the use of ex-criminal tribes and for completing the construction of one well and bath room taken up during 1956-57.

Medical Aid to Ex-criminal Tribes

Under this scheme, it is proposed to give discretionary grants to deserving sick members of ex-criminal tribes at the rate of Rs 40/- per individual so as to enable them to meet their medical and other expenses. During the current year, 6 individuals of this district will be given such grants.

Agriculture by Ex-criminal Tribes

In order to rehabilitate the ex-criminal tribes economically and settle them in agriculture, it is proposed to supply a pair of bulls costing Rs 300/- each to families who do not own bulls and who are interested in agriculture. It is also proposed to sink and repair irrigation wells. During the year 1957-58, it is proposed to supply 13 pairs of bulls at one for each deserving family.

WOMEN WELFARE

Vocational Training Centres for Women

To meet the needs of unemployed girls and women of low income groups, it is proposed to start technical courses like typewriting, shorthand and Secretarial courses, Banking, Book-keeping, Accountancy and other commercial subjects in 3 centres in Andhra area out of which one will be in Anantapur District. In each centre 30 candidates will be admitted at a time and 20 candidates will be given a stipend of Rs 20/- each. This will enable poor women to qualify themselves for technical posts and thus be assured of employment.

Improvement of existing branches

To facilitate speedy implementation of the various activities conducted in the branches of the department and

to intensify and to make it more purposeful, the branches will be equipped with craft equipment, audio-visual aids, gardening implements etc., for which a provision of Rs 0.27 lakh has been made during 1957-58 for the entire Andhra area.

SOCIAL WELFARE

Social Welfare Extension Projects

By April 1957, 23 Welfare Extension Projects were established in the Andhra Districts and 6 in Telangana. In pursuance of the decision to have 4 Social Welfare Extension Projects in each District by the end of the Second Five Year Plan, it is proposed to establish 4 Community Development pattern projects and 11 old pattern projects before 31-3-58 in Andhra Pradesh out of which one Community Development pattern project will be established at Penukonda, Anantapur District besides continuing the 3 projects opened prior to April, 1957.

Each Social Welfare Extension Project will consist of 5 Social Welfare Centres covering a population of nearly 25,000. Each Centre will also cover 4 to 5 contiguous villages. The old pattern Social Welfare Extension Projects will be opened only in National Extension Service and the integrated new type in Community Development Blocks. Each project will be administered by a District Project Implementing Committee or a Block Implementing Committee as the case may be, consisting of non-officials. 50% of the expenditure incurred in running these projects will be met by the Central Social Welfare Board and the remaining 50% will be shared equally by the State Government and the public.

Social and Moral Hygiene

Certain social evils are products of inherent maladjustments in the social order and their complete

eradication needs basic 'social adjustments. Problems relating to social and moral hygiene and the provision of 'After care' services were studied by the advisory committees set up by the Central Social Welfare Board and programmes have been drawn up for establishing a large number of houses and shelters in the States. During the Second Plan period, it is proposed to open 20 District Shelters in Andhra Pradesh out of which one will be in this District, at Anantapur for boys. District Shelters are intended for persons requiring after care and for housing them for a temporary period pending their transfer to one of the State Homes. In each District Shelter there will be 25 inmates.

Municipal Roads and Development Works

During the year 1957-58, an amount of Rs 9.56 lakhs has been earmarked for provision of loans to Municipalities and Panchayats in Andhra region to improve their resources. Out of this, an amount of Rs 1.27 lakhs has been allotted to Anantapur District to assist the Local Bodies as detailed below :-

Name of the local body	Name of the work	Loan amount (Rs in lakhs)
Anantapur Municipality	Improvements to cart stand and bus stand.	0.90
Gooty Municipality	Construction of Market.	0.20
Dharmavaram Panchayat	Black topping of roads.	0.17

BROADCASTING

Installation and maintenance of Community Radio sets

During the Second Plan period, it was proposed to instal 5000 Community Radio sets in the Andhra region

of which 500 were installed in 1956-57. Each set costs Rs 300 of which the Centre pays Rs 125 and the rest is met by the local bodies concerned. The latter should also pay the maintenance charges at Rs 120 per set per year. The State Government however bears the balance cost of maintenance (i.e.) Rs 100 per set per year. During the current year, it is proposed to instal and maintain 1000 Community Radio sets in Andhra region out of which 55 sets (30 dry and 25 main.) are proposed to be installed in Anantapur District.

PUBLICITY

During the current year, an Information Centre at the District Headquarters is proposed to be opened besides continuing the Publicity Assistants appointed during the year 1956-57.

BUREAU OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

District Statistical Agency

The conference of State Agricultural and Cooperation Ministers held in 1953 recommended the appointment of District Statistical Officers for proper scrutiny and prompt submission of Agricultural Statistics at the District level and this recommendation was reiterated by the conference of the Directors of Land Records and Agricultural Statisticians held in December, 1954. Again, the Agricultural Prices Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India recommended that as a measure of permanent improvement in the system of reporting of not only agricultural prices but also the various types of statistical data in the different spheres, Statistical Officers should be appointed in each district. The Joint Conference of the Central and State Statisticians held in 1955 had also recommended the setting up of a district Statistical Agency in each District. In pursuance of these

recommendations and in order to have whole time field staff to check and supervise the statistical work in the district, it is proposed to implement a scheme for the setting up of district statistical agencies in each district during the Second Plan Period. One District Statistical Officer, One Investigator, one Upper Division Clerk and One Peon will be appointed to each District Statistical Agency. It is proposed to implement this scheme in a phased programme. During the year 1957-58, 3 District Statistical Agencies will be set up in the State. Of these one Agency will be set up in Anantapur District at a cost of Rs 4,150/-.

The functions of the District Statistical Agency will be:-

1. To co-ordinate the statistical activities of different Departments at the district level and to act as a liaison agency for the improvement of all statistics;
2. To ensure that the data collected by the different district agencies are furnished in time and conforms to contain minimum and uniform standards;
3. To undertake on-the-spot investigations on the collection of data;
4. To periodically train primary reporters of data in the different fields;
5. To collect economic and statistical data which are either not available at present or are extremely meagre, inadequate or unreliable and *for which there is no suitable agency*;
6. To regularly verify the price data for compilation of Index for wholesale prices, rural prices and Consumer prices which is being furnished by Official and Non-official agencies.
7. To supervise and assist in the conduct of adhoc socio-economic surveys carried out in the districts by the Bureau of Economics and Statistics; and

8. To exercise technical supervision of the statistical work in the Community Development and National Extension Service Blocks.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

During 1957-58, it is proposed to open 75* Post Offices in Kurnool and Anantapur Districts. It is also proposed to open a Public Call Office at Atmakur and Telephone Exchanges at Dharmavaram and Penukonda in Anantapur District.

Railways

The following is the works programme of Railways in Anantapur District during 1957-58:—

Sl. No.	Description of work.	Cost (Rs in Lakhs.)
1.	Replacing the 3rd mile length of the existing hume pipe by 8" dia. C. I. pipe at Guntakal.	0.60
2.	Replacement and extension to the existing covering over broad-gauge platform with I. R. S. Type roofing at Guntakal.	3.00
3.	Improvements to watering arrangements at Hindupur.	0.98
4.	Type II A dispensary at Hindupur.	1.34
5.	Improvements to watering arrangements at Penukonda.	0.93
6.	Bridge No. 45 regirdering to M. G. M. L. standard in Guntakal-Dharmavaram section.	15.62
7.	Relaying 20 miles in Arkonam-Raichur section.	53.04

* Separate particulars are not available for each district.

List of Members of the District Planning and Development Committee, Anantapur Dist.

1. Collector.	...	Chairman.
2. Non-official.	...	Vice-chairman
3. Dist. Planning Officer.	...	Ex-officio Secretary.

Members

1. Executive Engineer, (General).
2. District Agricultural Officer.
3. Deputy Registrar of Cooperative Societies.
4. District Medical Officer.
5. District Veterinary Officer.
6. District Health Officer.
7. Divisional Engineer (Highways).
8. Divisional Engineer (Electricity),
9. District Educational Officer.
10. District Panchayat Officer.
11. Assistant Director of Industries & Commerce.
12. District Welfare Officer.
13. District Superintendent of Police, (to advise on Prohibition).
14. Sri T. Nagi Reddi, M. P.
15. „ K. V. Ramakrishna Reddy, M. P.
16. „ S. Narayanaappa, M. L. A., Uravakonda.
17. „ C. Subbarayudu, M. L. A., Tadpatri.
18. „ K. Santhappa, M. L. A., Kalyandrug.
19. „ K. V. Vema Reddy, M. L. A., Anantapur.
20. „ K. Subba Rao, M. L. A., Hindupur.
21. „ A. Chithambara Rao, M. L. A., Pedaballi.
22. „ P. Anthoni Reddy, M. L. A., Padmatiyaleru.
23. „ T. Ramachandra Reddy, M. L. A., Anantapur.
24. „ Rajaram, M. L. A., Guntakal.
25. „ N. C. Seshadri, M. L. A., Rayadrug.
26. „ P. Venkataramanappa, M. L. A., Gorantla.

27. ,, P. Ramacharlu, M. L. A., Ananthapur.
28. ,, P. Bayappa Reddy, M. L. A., Pamudurthy.
29. Smt. B Rukminidevi, M. L. A., Madakasira.
30. Chairman, Municipal Council, Anantapur.
31. Chairman, Municipal Council, Tadpatri.
32. Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntakal.
33. Chairman, Municipal Council, Hindupur.

Non-official Members

34. Representative of Planning & Development Committee, Dr. V. Ramachandra Reddy, Kadiri.
35. G. Venkata Reddy, President, District Cooperative Central Bank.
36. Sri A. Rayappa, Representative of the Schedule Castes and Tribes.
37. Sri N. Sivasankarappa, Representative of the Harijan Sevak Sangh.
38. Sri P. Hanumanthappa, Representative of the Bharat Sevak Samaj, District Convenor, Anantapur.
39. Smt. Saraswathi Kondala Rao, Representative of the Red Cross and Guild of Services (women).

Others

40. Sri J. C. Nagi Reddy, Tadpatri.
41. ,, G. R. Lingam, Guntakal.
42. ,, P. V. Chowdary, Nuthimadugu, Kalyandrug Tq.
43. ,, P. Venkatesam, Dharmavaram.
44. ,, G. Ramasastry, Gollapalli, Madakasira Tq.
45. ,, L. Venkatanarayananappa, Lepakshi, Hindupur Tq.
46. ,, K. Ramachandriah, Penukonda.
47. ,, M. Malli Reddy, Anantapur.
48. ,, S. Haridas (Red-Cross Society), Anantapur.
49. ,, B. Venugopala Rao.

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